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though, because of an erroneous instruction on the measure of damages.

The Lost Cause.—In view of the recent fraternal mingling at Gettysburg during the past summer of the soldiers who wore the blue and those who wore the gray, it is interesting to note that the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the case of *Bosworth v. Harp*, 157 Southwestern Reporter, 1087, also recognized the devotion to principle of those who followed the Lost Cause. In deciding that a statute granting pensions to individual Confederate soldiers did not violate a constitutional provision prohibiting a grant of public emoluments to any man except in consideration of "public service," the court said: "The Southern soldiers fought for a principle"—the right of each state to regulate its local affairs. The Kentucky soldiers who fought in the Confederate army fought to maintain that principle for the state of Kentucky, and, while they lost in the wager of battle, Kentucky has always recognized that they fought for a principle and were rendering public service to their state; and added that, while the Kentucky soldiers in the Federal army faithfully served a recognized sovereign as those in the Confederate army, "served no less faithfully their state," the sovereign to whom they deemed they owed their first allegiance, and that sovereign may, with equal propriety honor their self-sacrifice, gallantry, and patriotism by protecting them in their age from want.

Injunction against Alienated Affections.—In an action for alienation of affections of plaintiff's husband, may equity enjoin pendente lite the woman charged with having enticed away from plaintiff the love and affection of her husband from the continuance of those acts which lie at the foundation of the cause of action? This question, most unusual in respect to the power of the court of equity, is directly presented in *Hall v. Smith*, 140 New York Supplement, 796. The Supreme Court, Special Term, of New York holds that although at common law a wife could not maintain an action for the alienation of her husband's affections or for the consequent loss of consortium, because, among other things, of the wife's lack of any property right in the affections and companionship of her husband, and her incapacity to sue without joining her husband with her, yet the principles of the common law have been in this as well as in other respects affecting the marital relations and the relative rights of husband and wife abrogated by the innovating spirit of modern legislation so now a wife may sue for the alienation of her husband's affections. In respect to restraining the defendant pendente lite in a proper case, the right to grant such an injunction resides in the court of equity, and it is not unduly extending the jurisdiction or cognizance of the court to restrain the impending, threatened, or continued commission of such